

MAJ. ANDREW J. DONELSON.

It is singular to witness the convenient oblivion which has overshadowed the minds of our political opponents, respecting the meritorious acts and past history of Fillmore and Donelson, since they have been prominently before the nation as the candidates of the American party at the next Presidential election.

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North Carolina Ed. Vig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW J. DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Mount Vernon not for Sale.

We learn from the following letter to a lady in South Carolina, that Mount Vernon is not for sale.

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From our Correspondents.

CHAPPEL, April 3, 1856. The Kansas meeting at the Institute Hall on Tuesday night was a grand affair.

North and South had agreed by tacit consent, that the great sectional struggle was to be in Kansas, and in Kansas; and if the President, at the critical moment, by an adroit movement of his tongue, should touch the great question of the South, while he could touch the free soilers themselves ask.

The record in the Kansas matter is clear and conclusive against Franklin Pierce, the Great Lion of Democracy; his course has been unqualified and unjustifiable, and yet his friends, with brown face will still talk about his devotion to Southern Rights! Even his proclamation issued just at the most important moment for the South, his own declaration, that he would not shake the Union, and his subsequent course, are a disgrace to his name.

There has been a rough and tumble fight between the two parties in this city, which we looked upon with some interest, but which could take us very little time to describe.

A literary fly of this city, has recently accomplished a feat which is not to be despised. He has written a book, which is not only a treatise on the subject, but a work of art.

It is a pity that the country is so full of such literary flies, who are so busy with their own interests, that they have no time to attend to the interests of their country.

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CONGRESS.

MARCH 26.—In the Senate, the deficiency bill reported from the Committee on Finance being under consideration, Mr. Welles moved an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to provide for the engraving in the best manner and under the supervision of the Secretary of War of the maps accompanying the explorations already ordered to be published respecting the more southern routes of the contemplated Pacific railroad.

The introduction of his resolution gave rise to a protracted and rather discursive debate on the merits of this particular proposition and on the general expenditures of the Government, especially in relation to the matter of book publishing, which latter, it seemed to be generally considered, had in many instances been carried to excess, and Senators very generally avowed their determination to hereafter subject all such propositions to the strictest scrutiny.

The publications in connection with Wilkes' Exploring Expedition and Gillies' Astronomical Observations in South America were particularly adduced as examples of works which had involved an expenditure not contemplated by Congress in originally authorizing their utterance under the auspices of the Government. Scientific value of these publications seemed, however, to be admitted on all hands, and the conviction was expressed that they did honor to the country as well as to the distinguished authors.

The motion of Mr. Welles providing as it did for the publication of engraved maps exhibiting the topography of the country through which a railroad may be built to our Pacific possessions, also brought on a brief discussion as to the practicability of that great enterprise, which was affirmed by Mr. East and contested by Mr. Clayton, the latter regarding it as rather possible than feasible in the present condition of the country through which it was destined to pass.

At the close of this desultory discussion, in which many Senators participated, Mr. Welles reminded the Senate that his particular proposition seemed to have been left out of the wide range taken by the debate, and, on calling for a direct vote upon its amendment, it was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 19.

A bill of much importance was reported by Mr. Hunter, from the committee on Finance, the object of which is to dispense with the use of the depreciated foreign coin now in circulation. This will be an acceptable measure to the public. An inquiry, proposed by Mr. Brodhead into the expediency of establishing one or more national mints was favorably received and the resolution adopted.

Little House of Representatives a change was made in the committee to investigate the affairs of Kansas—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, having declined the trust, and Mr. Sherman, of the same State, having been appointed to fill the vacancy. Amongst the bills introduced was one to establish an overland express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, and one for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and men killed in the slope-of-war Albany.

The bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington was taken up on motion of Mr. Meacham. This bill gave rise to a long discussion, embracing all the relations of citizen, voter, and elector. The pending question was upon an amendment of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to provide that no person shall have the right to vote until one year after his naturalization. From indications at the hour of adjournment the debate is likely to be extended through at least another day, unless the pending motion for the previous question should be sustained.

MARCH 27.—In the Senate, amongst the business, worthy of special notice, we may name the bill reported from the Military Committee to provide for the payment of property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, and a bill making an appropriation for continuing and completing the improvement of the Red River Basin. The bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the present fiscal year was passed. Wight was under consideration a proposition to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to establish a military post in Minnesota for the protection of settlers and emigrants; gave rise to a discursive debate, in which opinions were exchanged as to the true policy of dealing with the Indians, whether by the moral effect of military preparation or by kindness. The proposition was not agreed to. The renovation of the bridges across the Potomac and Eastern Branch also afforded a theme for debate, which the obligation of the National Government as proprietor of these structures was canvassed with freedom. The result was an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the repair of the two bridges across the Eastern Branch, and the retention of the item of six thousand dollars for the Long Bridge. It was agreed with much force that the Government, having become the proprietor of this work and declared it a highway, was bound to keep it in order for the safe transit of the people who had occasion to use it in their commerce with Washington. Besides, it is now the only passway for travel north and south. As matters stand at present there is no satisfactory way to take toll to defray the expense of repairing the bridge, and the pressure of the ice has rendered it unsafe as a public highway.

In the House of Representatives a bill concerning the punishment of United States prisoners by confinement in the penitentiaries of the States gave rise to a long discussion, involving questions of jurisdiction. The bill was passed. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to define and secure the rights of voters in the city of Washington and prescribe the duties of commissioners of elections. The House refused to sustain the previous question, and various questions of order being raised, an adjournment took place before a decision was made.

MARCH 31.—Neither house was in session on Saturday. This day opens the eighteenth week of the session. Both Houses have made commendable progress with the appropriation bills, those measures which are the breath of life to the Government. In the Senate to-day a subject of more than ordinary interest will come up as the special order, being the bill reported from the Naval Committee in relation to the proceedings of the late Naval Board and the resolutions bearing upon the subject. Long as the debate was on the question of instituting the inquiry, further and extended discussion may be expected on the subject. In the House the affairs of Oregon and Washington (we wish the name of this latter Territory could be changed to something more appropriate) will occupy early attention, the delegate from the former having made an earnest call for means to suppress Indian hostilities.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA. Four Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 19th inst. Peace is considered as having been virtually concluded, the arrival of the Empress Penitentiary only being awaited to sign the protocol. Baron Montebello had arrived at Paris, and the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days. The proceedings of the Conference were still kept secret.

The Empress Eugenie had given birth to a son. The Empress and child were doing well. The event had caused great rejoicing, and Paris had been illuminated. The Pope has been named as god-father, and the Queen of Sweden god-mother.

Advices from Cape Town state that difficulties had again occurred with the natives. At London money was in good supply, and discounts were easier, though nothing was done at less than 6 per cent. Cotton was dull, and lower grades were easier but not notably lower—sales of the three days 20,000 bales. Caneels closed at 9 1/2 a 9 3/4.

Further by the Atlantic. The British Parliament had adjourned. Mr. Dallas had gone to London, and Mr. Buchanan had taken formal leave. A deputation of the friends of Poland had waited on Lord Palmerston, begging him to instruct the British Envoy at Paris to urge the restoration of Poland. Palmerston promised the attention of the Government.

Three Days later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. The steamer Asia had arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 22d inst. Cotton was dull, at a decline of 11/16d a lb, on lower grades—fair qualities being scarce, were firm. The sales of the three days (Friday being a holiday) were 30,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6 1/4, middling 5 1/4—fair upland 6 1/4, middling 5 1/4—100 lb. Trade at Manchester was dull. Breadstuffs dull, and lower. Canal flour 31 a 32s. Ohio 30 1/2, 6d. Corn delivered 1s—white 31s, 5d.

Halt! Liverpool Circular says that common grades of cotton being in large supply, and freely offered, had declined 1/4d, while middling had declined 1/16d. The Bank had reduced the rate of interest on short and long paper, to 6 per cent. Caneels had advanced to 9 1/2 a 9 3/4. The Havre market was quiet. Orleans tree or diamonds 9 1/2.

The steamer Arago had arrived out. The King of Belgium was on a visit to England. Mr. Buchanan had introduced Mr. Dallas to the diplomatic corps, and gone to Paris, whence he would return, and take passage in the next steamer. The Empress of France and her infant were doing well. The rejoicing continued, and congratulations were pouring in.

Further by the Atlantic. It was reported that two divisions of the Crimean army under Sir Colin Campbell would go to Canada. Great alarm prevailed in Spain, owing to the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy. The frontiers of France were closely watched. The Prussian representatives took their seats at the Conference on the 14th. The business of the Conference was finished, and a Committee of one from each power had been appointed to draw up the treaty. The 14th session would be held on Saturday. Great mortality prevailed among the French troops in the Crimea. The fortifications of Nicoloff were being strengthened. Gen. Ledera had ordered all Russians on furlough to return. The Imperial foundry on the left bank of the Don was closed, indicating the intention of Russia to abandon the warlike establishment.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—A friend has received a slip from the Companion office, at Omaha, which we have not been published, although dated 12th inst.—South Carolina.

Since our regular number has been worked off and distributed, we have been informed by Col. Paine, who has just arrived from the South, that while he was stopping at the house of Mrs. Williams, on the Williams place, on Sunday evening last, that gentleman in company with another, returned from the post of Capt. Kendrick, bringing the following thrilling report:

Newspaper arrived at that post of an attack by the Indians on the settlers on the Alpha, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children were killed and scalped, their houses were burnt, and all the outrages and barbarities that attend on such an event were committed.

The Indians who made this attack are supposed to be the ones who made the attack near Manatee, mentioned in this week's paper. Most of the men at this settlement, it would seem, had volunteered to protect their more exposed neighbors, leaving their own families comparatively safe.

A GOOD WINDING UP.—The Hon. Miss Murray winds up her book on the United States with the following sentence: "One might as well hope to improve the morals and increase the happiness of an idiot, by turning him out of an asylum, as to hope for benefit for the negro from Abolitionism."

No wonder the abolitionists are up in arms against one who utters the simple truth in such a plain spoken way.—New Orleans Courier.

Kidnapping. On Thursday night last, about half past eight, a young girl, named Louisa, about eleven years old, dressed in a worsted frock with checked green and white stripes, and a green neckerchief, was taken from her mother's side, and carried off by a man, who was seen to enter a carriage, and drive off in a hurry.

A SUSPICIOUS RET.—A bet was recently made in Washington city that Henry A. Wise would be in the Lunatic Asylum at Annapolis, within ten days of the meeting and adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1856.

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WILLARD FILLMORE.

The Eastern papers are publishing portions of the correspondence of Henry Clay, which have not heretofore been made public, but which are shortly to appear in book form.

The following letter to Daniel Ullman, of New York, gives the reader Mr. Fillmore's opinion of Millard Fillmore, one of the purest statesmen our country has produced: Can the old friends of Mr. Clay, with such a recommendation from him of Mr. Fillmore, refuse to support him for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 1856. My Dear Sir—You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the next President of the United States. I am not prepared to say that this is the case in regard to those officers, though it is currently reported and believed by many. But there is one thing settled beyond doubt, that in the election for printer to the House the votes of members were light as articles of merchandise, and he who could bid the most got the vote. A. Follet one of the defeated candidates for printer openly acknowledges this to be the case, and says he was defeated because he had not sufficient money to pay for certain votes.

Of course there are some members of Congress, and other officers of government who would spend any bribe that might be offered them for a purpose, but there are many who will accept them.

Now the question arises, is there no remedy for this? I fear there is none—Certainly so long as the people will elect demagogues of high places, leaving them at their own estimate, of their value without inquiring for themselves into their merits, so long will corruption exist in the administration of the government and our country be disgraced.

William G. Singleton has been confirmed by the Senate Collector of the Customs at Newbern, S. C., vice Thomas S. Singleton, deceased.

It is said that the Kansas investigating committee will have to wait until an appropriation is made to pay their expenses. The resolution under which they are appointed provided for their payment out of the contingent fund of the House. The clerk, who has charge of his fund, refuses to let them have any portion of it, because it is running low. Mr. Culm is in Tennessee at present, and might not take up all the time of Congress. No further action has been had in regard to providing the needed fund.

The Globe, New York, Republican, a hard Democratic paper, thus speaks of the latest arrangement for the Democratic ticket—James Garfield and Horatio Seymour:

It is said that the soft nominations are to be Garfield for President and Horatio Seymour for Vice President. A rising ticket, and one which, if submitted to the people, would be "supported" with a vengeance. The prototype of Haynes, the Austrian "butter," will be obliged to seek a different field for his labors where his services can be appreciated.

If the Democratic talk in this way about their own family, what must their opponents think of them?

Hon. Elias Everett delivered his oration on the character of Washington in this city last Tuesday evening. The great popularity which his oration has gained elsewhere was fully sustained here. The reports were about twelve hundred dollars, which goes toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. In Baltimore a evening he again repeated his oration, when about an equal sum was raised. He is now on his way home, but promises, if his health will permit, to return to the South. He should be invited to visit and lecture in all places where the people desire his former home to be purchased and held by the nation.

BRONTES.

ACQUITTED.—Reid the young law student at Chapel Hill, who killed Cheek in that vicinity a few days ago, has been acquitted. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.—Key-Ob.

UNIVERSITY YAGAZINE.

We have received the April No. of this Magazine. The March No. was anticipated in the proper time. Both contain interesting and valuable contributions, and will be found interesting to every North Carolinian.

CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.

We have received the April No. of this interesting agricultural periodical.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29.

EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer Daniel Webster due on Monday last has not arrived, and it is feared she has been seized by Walker. There is much excitement on the subject.—Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

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